2: Fortes E-5 (1934-1937) 1945
FE11 Tallensi FE11

621 The natives cannot imagine any tract of land or territory being totally
421 unconnected with a human group. Most tracts of uninhabited bush are 'owned' by chiefs, who have ritual jurisdiction over hunting rights. But some tracts of untilled and uninhabited land (e.g. between Biuŋ and the river) appear to have no 'owners', either secular or ritual. The natives say the 'owners' have died out. The land did at one time have a connexion, perhaps only a ritual connexion, with a human group, and this connexion remains mystically effective still. Such areas of *wasak*, as the natives call them, are economically a free good. Anyone can come and build or cultivate there. But a man who does so will try to find some person or some clan to offer sacrifice to the Earth on his behalf, as the residuary legatee of the defunct 'owners', through local or clanship ties with them. If he fails to find anyone, he will consult a diviner to find out for himself where the sacred spots are in this stretch of *wasak* and make the sacrifices himself, thus creating a moral bond with it. Nowhere is the Earth inert; and its mystical powers are a reflex of its relations with human groups.

The three functionally differentiated aspects of man's relations to territory in Taleland are interconnected in Tale thought and custom in a rather complex way, and local differences blur the general principles. The simplest approach will be from the starting-point of land used for agricultural purposes. This is by far the most important economic use of land, but not the only one. There are few products of nature on the earth's surface that the natives do not make some economic use of, or rely on for other practical purposes. It is easy to see, therefore, why the natural environment is built into the social organization and invested with values and meaning in the social philosophy and ritual beliefs of the Tallensi. Our analysis would lead to the same conclusions if we started from uncultivated bush (*moog*), for instance, the source of essential products such as firewood, wild fruits, shea nuts, thatching grass, reeds for matmaking, rafters, medicine roots, and so forth, as well as of game and wild fowl.

Farm-land and Subsistence

●311 Land means many things to the Tale farmer. He distinguishes, firstly, between the soil (*tam*) and the arable, or tilled land (*kuob*). He recognizes and takes into account different kinds and qualities of soil. This is something independent of the tillage of the land; and, conversely, cultivation (*kuo*, from *kɔ*, to hoe) turns any kind of soil (*tam*) into arable (*kuob*). Tilled land, again, is classified, without reference to soil qualities, by its location and by the kind of crops grown on it. Thus, every farmer has one or more home farms (*saman*) in the settlement and one or more bush farms (*poog*) in an area free of human habitations. In addition, a particular farm is merely a parcel of land, a bit carved out of a *teŋ*. In this context a *teŋ* is a stretch of territory in its useful, material aspect. One can speak of such and such a *teŋ* as being very fertile, or as having a sandy soil (*tambiihug*).

241 Farming is the basis of the Taləŋ's livelihood. A failure of crops,
731 nowadays, spells widespread privation. Thirty years ago it would have brought famine. Tallensi often talk of this, especially when unpropitious

2: Fortes E-5 (1934-1937) 1945
FE11 Tallensi FE11

one who was human (*vor*) becomes a spirit (*kpiim*). For this service, too, the tɛndaana receives only prescribed portions of the sacrificial animals. If a man wants to break virgin land for cultivation, he requires the consent of the tɛndaana in whose *tɛŋ* the land lies. Unless the tɛndaana comes to cut the boundaries (*kie*) of the farm, its cultivation will bring nothing but disaster on the farmer. The tɛndaana's reward is, again, only a portion of the sacrifices and occasional gifts of grain in subsequent years. Lastly, there are the circumstances in which a tɛndaana must be called upon to make peace between man and the Earth. The weightiest of these is in the case of blood shed in strife, whether the victim dies or not. Atonement sacrifices must be offered by both parties through the tɛndaana of the *tɛŋ* where the blood was shed, and, in clans that have the tɛndaanaship, through their own tɛndaanas as well. There are also less heinous sacrileges and even venial sins—such as wearing cloth garments near certain *tɔŋgbana*—for which small atonement sacrifices must be offered through the tɛndaana; and there are some minor accidents which must be ritually cancelled out by a sacrifice to the Earth. If a house burns down, for example, it is thought of as a quasi-mystical disaster, like a failure of one's crops, and the fire must be ritually 'quenched' by the tɛndaana, after it has been physically put out.

For all these ritual services, which tɛndaanas regard both as duties that can be neglected only at peril of life and as rights indicating their status and ritual jurisdiction, no payment is given other than portions of the sacrifices. To people with the standard of living of the Tallensi the value of such perquisites is by no means negligible. It is a common saying that all tɛndaanas are gluttons and that they are never short of meat. Cynics say that the office of tɛndaana is coveted for the meat it brings in. We must remember, however, that when we speak of a tɛndaana here it would be more appropriate to speak of a tɛndaana and his lineage or clan. For a tɛndaana can and frequently does send one or more of his clansmen to deputize for him and sometimes even delegates some of his duties to cognates not of his clan; and the rewards of his services must be shared with them and with his close agnates.

Certain taboos of the Earth are obligatory on all tɛndaanas. Thus it is a taboo for cloth garments to be worn in the vicinity of any of the important *tɔŋgbana* like Doo or of the homesteads of all except a few tɛndaanas. My clothing was a constant embarrassment to tɛndaanas even after they had resigned themselves to my European shortcomings. As tɛndaanas can never lay aside their priestly bonds with the Earth, they may never wear cloth. Instead, they wear dressed skins of domestic or wild ungulates. A tɛndaana dressed in his finest skins on a solemn occasion has an appearance of hieratic dignity that is most impressive.

There are also, as we have learnt (cf. p. 142), local *tɛŋ* taboos obligatory on everybody who lives on that *tɛŋ*, and serving to mark it off from other *tɛŋ*. Among the commonest are the prohibition against using red ochre (*tandayanze'e*) for plastering the homestead or grass for roofing it, and the taboos against killing certain reptiles. In the observance of these taboos, as in their compliance with all the obligations and observances connected with the Earth, Tallensi are extremely conscientious. In consequence,

2: Fortes E-5 (1934-1937) 1945
FE11 Tallensi FE11

and stationary form of hoe culture in which the volume of output is a direct product of human skill and muscle. The family group which produces the food, shelter, raiment, utensils, and weapons needed for its own subsistence can work only a limited amount of land. Wage labour is only sporadically employed for very short periods and to a negligible extent; twenty or thirty years ago it was almost non-existent. For technical and climatic reasons it is generally impossible for a subsistence unit to produce a regular surplus over current needs. And any surplus produced during any year is used up in meeting social or ritual obligations, in renewing the household's productive and living equipment, or in purchasing small numbers of live-stock destined to be used up, sooner or later, for obtaining wives or discharging social and ritual obligations.

The most valuable durable economic resource of the Tallensi is land; but as no rent, tax, or tribute is paid for the use of land, it would not profit a man to buy land he and his family could not work even in those parts where the sale of land is not a sacrilege. Nor would it be to the advantage of the head of a maximal lineage or clan to have authority over the land of another clan. He received no tax or tribute from his own clansmen, and the idea of exacting any such payments from others would never have occurred to him. In any case he had no means of enforcing such demands.

The scale of differences in wealth is narrow and was narrower in the past when there was no possibility of obtaining money by labour abroad or local trade. The stage has not yet been reached where a family group which has more resources than its neighbours thereby endows its members with permanent economic advantages or acquires, for any of them, special political or social powers and privileges.[1] The economic organization of the Tallensi was entirely, and to a great extent still is, a non-competitive, little differentiated, self-sufficient, stationary, subsistence economy. It acts as a stabilizing factor in the social system. It does not give rise, as yet, to social ties and cleavages cutting across those established by genealogical, local, and ritual principles. Economic incentives and interests did not influence the relations of clans with one another in the past, and did not therefore influence the course or aims of warfare.

That Tale warfare was a function of the segmentary structure of the society and not of political or economic ambitions is even clearer from the records of small-scale fights. It happened, quite often, that clans which were allies in general wars by reason of clanship or other structural ties fought among themselves. Like general wars, these local, interclan fights were kindled by such things as the abduction of a wife, quarrels over bride-price payments, the slaying of a man in a dispute between members of different clans or in a cattle raid, or simply by young men flaunting the corporate unity and independence of their clan in the face of another clan. Once started they followed the usual course of all social activities by setting the lineage system in motion and involving the patri-

[1] Except for a handful of chiefs and the Golibdaana mentioned later; but even in their case the absence of facilities for investing wealth in land or other durable (capital) goods means that their wealth is rapidly dissipated by sons and grandsons.

4: Fortes and Fortes E-5 (1934-1936) 1936
FE11 Tallensi FE11

variations in the ripening of crops makes it essential, as will be clear later, for a self-supporting unit to have a supply of every type of cereal, or face starvation at certain times of the year. Early millet is grown only on the compound farms (*saman*), land immediately surrounding the compounds and kept fertile by human and animal manure and by spreading the detritus of the kitchen midden. The compound farms at the disposal of a joint family consist of irregular patches of greatly varying size scattered throughout the area of settlement of their lineage. They are acquired by inheritance, succession, or gift from the head of one's joint family or lineage. How much of it a man has depends, thus, upon his seniority within the joint family and the lineage. The head of a joint family may cultivate 6 or 8 acres of compound farm; his younger brother and prospective heir, as head of an independent unit of food economy, may have only two acres or less allotted to him.[1] The compound farm is so precious that it is regarded as sacrilege to sell or abandon it.

Guinea-corn or late millet, which ripen several months after the early millet, are grown both on compound farms and on bush farms (*poog*) from one to four miles distant from the settlements of those who cultivate them. Bush farms also descend in the line of inheritance; but they can be bought or borrowed for a term of years. If the bush land belonging to his own joint family is limited, a man can always borrow as much as he requires. A head of a joint family may require no bush farm at all if he has a large compound farm; junior men, on the other hand, depend the more upon their bush farms the less compound land they have.[2] Compound land is the most fertile and most easily worked owing to its proximity. Those who have large compound farms (e.g. elders) are less liable to food shortage than those who have mainly bush farms (i.e. younger men).

richer than the average Tale compound, as they belonged to headmen or elders. Botanical names are taken from Mr. Lynn's report.

[1] Rough calculations based on a survey of farms made for us by Mr. D. S. Commey. Mr. Lynn's records show that the Tale compound farms he measured vary from nearly 7 acres to under an acre; the average being 3·36 acres.

[2] Mr. Lynn found bush farms to vary from about 5 to 10 acres in extent. How much bush farm is cultivated depends, of course, upon the number of men co-operating and upon the food requirements of the unit, as well as upon the amount of *saman* they have.

4: Fortes and Fortes E-5 (1934-1936) 1936
FE11 Tallensi FE11

243 311 Most compounds also have at their disposal some low-lying alluvial land, (*boog*, valley) suitable for millet or rice. Junior members take up as much as they wish of this, provided it is not required by the head of the compound.

243 596 Reference to the table[1] given previously shows that, on an average, a single unit of food economy is dependent upon the labour of two men and comprises 1·4 households[1] and two primary families. The head of the unit of food economy is entitled to as much assistance as is necessary for the cultivation and harvesting of his compound farms from the junior men, his brothers, sons or nephews belonging to that unit, and to the help of all the women of the unit in sowing and harvesting. He is responsible for the supply of seed, for most of the implements, and he stores the grain in his granaries. In return, all who help him are entitled to share in the produce.

243 596 866 Boys and unmarried young men, dependent upon the wives of the head for cooked food, always assist him in the cultivation of his valley and bush lands. A junior householder need not. If he is ambitious, industrious, or merely planning for the day when he can break away from the control of the head, he cultivates his own bush farm. He supplies his own seed and the produce is his to dispose of as he pleases. Even an adolescent boy may be given a small plot (*sinsiar*) on his father's compound farm to cultivate, the produce of which is absolutely his own. This is one of the ways in which a boy acquires a few chickens and lays the foundations for the economic independence which he gradually reaches in the course of years. Every independent cultivator thus augments the food supply of his own household or family, but not of the whole unit.

244 596 422 This differentiation is even more marked with subsidiary crops, of which the most important is ground-nuts (*sukpaam: arachis hypogea*). The head of a self-supporting unit interplants ground-nuts with his early millet on the compound farm. The crop yielded is his property, though any member of the unit can help himself to some for food. But, in addition, almost every man and boy able to wield a hoe and most adult women have their own ground-nut fields (*sukpalay*). These are made on patches of compound land unsuitable for other crops and

[1] Actually 50 per cent. (28 out of 58) units of food economy have two or more households.

[1] [See cat. 116, p241 — Analyst.]

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

Types of Farm.

Farms are of three types:—

24
311

1. Compound Farm. This is the original farm and the most important. It is dressed with any manure which may be available and invariably receives attention first. Size and shape is very variable; average size, 4.89 acres.

2. Farms separate from compound farm but not "bush". These are generally small areas between compound farms, very irregular in outline and farmed less intensely than the compound farm; average size 1.35 acres.

3. "Bush" Farms. These are extensively cultivated farms, away from compounds, often upon stony hillsides. They receive the minimum of attention. The average size of bush farms is 1.74 acres.

Analysis of Areas Cultivated.

Of the land cultivated by 54 recorded compounds, 61% of the total area cultivated was compound farm; 17% farm away from the compound but not in bush; and 22% was bush farm (see Appendix II, Table 4). Not every compound had each kind of farm, however:—

10 compounds (18%) had compound farms only, with an average of 7.47 acres.

22 compounds (41%) had compound farms with an average area of 4.51 acres and in addition farms away from the compound (but not "bush" farms) average area 2.07 acres.

14 compounds (26%) had compound farms of an average area of 4.36 acres and "bush" farms of 4.56 acres.

8 compounds (15%) had compound farms with an average area of 5.89 acres; farms away from the compound but not bush—2.35 acres—and bush farms—5.75 acres.

Bush farms were found at Nangodi, Tongo, Kologo, and Zebilla; none at Bongo, Chana, Sambruno, Navrongo and Wiaga. Two compounds at Zuarungu, on the Nangodi road, had bush farms in the hills. The treatment of different types of farms will be discussed below under the headings for crops and yields.

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

Man Power and Persons Supported.

Two figures of primary importance to the study of agriculture in its particular relationship to food-supply and density of population are, (i), the area of land cultivated per man working; and (ii), the area of land cultivated to support a unit of population. These figures, when taken into consideration with the system of farming followed, and the agricultural potentialities of the district, form the basis and starting point for ameliorative measures. Statistics are given for every compound surveyed, in Appendix II, Tables 1—3. These are summarised in Appendix II, Table 4, from which the following data have been extracted.

241
311

1. The total area of land cultivated by 54 compounds was 431.08 acres. This gives an average area cultivated per compound of 7.98 acres.

2. The number of men farming 431.08 acres was 173; average area cultivated per man farming—*2.49 acres.*

   (Note. Boys big enough to hoe are included as "men farming". Women and children also assist, particularly with planting and harvesting.)

3. Total number of persons supported on 431.08 acres was 650 (this figure includes children, but not babes in arms); average area cultivated per person—*.66 acres.*

4. 173 men supported 650 persons; 1 man supported 3.7 persons.

5. An average compound farmed 7.98 acres, of which 61% may be compound farm, 17% away from the compound but not bush, and 22% bush farm. This area is farmed by 3.2 men and supports 12 persons.

It is interesting to observe that if these figures are taken as being representative of the whole of North Mamprusi, about one-eighth of the district is under cultivation.

Crop Husbandry.

Crops Grown and Methods of Cropping.

241

All crops grown in the district are annuals of which the cereals, early millet, late millet, and guinea corn, occupying over 90% of the cultivated land (see Table 2, below), are by far the most important. A list of the crops more commonly grown is given in

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

APPENDIX II—TABLE 1.

ZUARUNGU AREA.

241
311
162

Details of areas farmed (in acres), men farming and persons supported for 29 compounds recorded at 5 centres in Zuarungu Area in 1932.

(Note.—The area of land occupied by buildings and waste land is not included.)

Compound No. and Name of Owner	Area farmed				No. men farming	Area per man	No. persons supported	Area per person
	Compound Farm	Separate "not bush"	Bush Farm	Total				
Bongo—								
I. Ayanbiri...	.53	2.00 1.65 .37 .14 .47	–	5.16	1	5.16	10	.51
II. Akani ...	2.89	.67 2.00 .42	– –	5.98	1	5.98	4	1.49
III. Inyaba ...	1.04	1.89	–	2.93	2	1.46	5	.58
IV. Aganda ...	6.71	.57	–	7.28	7	1.04	20	.36
V. Akawiboku	1.32	.54	–	1.86	3	**.62	8	.23
VI. Afuki ...	2.98	1.00 .50 1.45 2.03	–	7.96	4	1.99	13	.61
Totals ...	15.47	15.70	–	31.17	18	–	60	–
Means ...	2.58	2.61	–	5.19	3	1.73	10	.51
Nangodi—								
I. Doliba ...	1.62	1.57 .09	–	3.28	3	1.09	7	.47
II. Tobiga ...	13.25	.09	2.67	16.01	5	3.20	36	.44
III. Bugari ...	5.27	–	2.62	7.89	4	1.97	15	.51
IV. Banitami	3.54	–	2.36	5.90	2	2.95	7	.84
V. Babila ...	3.88	–	3.04	6.92	6	1.15	19	.36
Totals ...	27.56	1.75	10.69	40.00	20	–	84	–
Means ...	5.51	.35	2.14	8.00	4	2.00	16.8	.48

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

APPENDIX II—TABLE 1 (continued).

24
311
162

Compound No. and Name of Owner	Area farmed				No. men farming	Area per man	No. persons supported	Area per person
	Compound Farm	Separate "not bush"	Bush Farm	Total				
Sambrungo—								
I. Kasalaga	5.59	.99 .90 .26 .45	–	8.19	8	1.02	15	.61
II. Alori ...	2.78	.65 .20 .32 1.00 .51	–	5.46	5	1.09	13	.42
III. Asoro ...	5.50	1.07 .53 .68	–	7.78	3	2.59	11	.73
IV. Ayarina	8.57	.34	–	***8.91	2	4.45	7	1.27
V. Kolgo ...	4.01	1.34	–	5.35	2	2.67	6	.89
Totals ...	26.45	9.24	–	35.69	20	–	52	–
Means ...	5.29	1.85	–	7.14	4	1.78	10.4	.65
Tongo—								
I. Yembila ...	2.48	2.74	–	5.22	1	5.22	4	1.30
II. Zukori ...	3.82	.45 .59	5.96 4.83 5.65	21.30	7	3.04	36	.59
III. Omara ...	1.68	.61 .65	5.25	8.19	6	1.36	23	.35
IV. Dagbana...	6.43	.46 .51 .68	–	8.08	3	2.69	13	.62
V. Goloma ...	5.98	2.50	–	8.48	6	1.41	19	.44
Totals ...	20.39	9.19	21.69	51.27	23	–	95	–
Means ...	4.08	1.84	4.34	10.25	4.6	2.23	19	.54
Zuarungu—								
I. Adachama	9.25	3.89 .86	–	14.00	4	3.5	23	.60
II. Abagna ...	5.61	–	–	5.61	2	2.8	10	.56
III. Azogadugu	2.37	–	–	2.37	1	2.37	6	.39
IV. Awuni ...	3.22	–	–	3.22	2	1.61	10	.32
V. Atia ...	2.75	–	–	2.75	1	2.78	3	.92
VI. Asoro ...	7.56	–	–	7.56	4	1.98	8	.99
VII. Abugbiti	2.04	–	1.01	3.05	2	1.52	9	.34
VIII. Ayenpam	1.44	–	1.04	2.48	1	2.48	6	.41
Totals ...	34.24	4.75	2.05	41.04	17	–	75	–
Means ...	4.28	.59	.26	5.13	2.1	2.44	9.4	.53
SUMMARY OF DATA FOR 29 COMPOUNDS IN ZUARUNGU AREA								
Totals ...	124.11	40.63	34.45	199.17	98	–	366	–
Means ...	4.28	1.40	1.19	6.87	3.7	2.03	12.6	.54

*Receive assistance. **Two men very old. ***Poor, eroded land.

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

APPENDIX II—TABLE 2 (continued).

Compound No. and Name of Owner	Area farmed				No. men farming	Area per man	No. persons supported	Area per person
	Compound Farm	Separate "not bush"	Bush Farm	Total				
Wiaga—								
I. Abasu ...	3.12	.76 .46	–	4.34	3	1.45	10	.43
II. Akulbalmni	4.62	.89 .77 .57	–	6.85	2	3.43	8	.86
III. Anisedi ...	1.07	3.20	–	4.27	1	4.27	4	1.07
IV. Amanyadi	3.99	2.03	–	6.02	4	1.51	9	.67
V. Azurumi	2.86	1.01	–	3.87	2	1.94	12	.32
VI. Ansodi ...	1.87	.37	–	2.24	1	2.24	9	.25
Totals ...	17.53	10.06	–	27.59	13	–	52	–
Means ...	–	–	–	4.59	2.1	2.12	8.6	.53
SUMMARY OF DATA FOR 20 COMPOUNDS IN NAVRONGO AREA								
Totals ...	110.51	23.12	29.97	163.60	54	–	217	–
Means ...	5.52	1.16	1.49	8.19	2.7	3.03	10.8	.75

*Farmed very extensively. **One man a tailor.

APPENDIX II—TABLE 3.

KUSASI AREA.

Details of areas, men farming, and persons supported at Zebilla. Surveyed 1936.

Compound No. and Name of Owner	Areas farmed, in acres				No. men farming	Area per man	No. persons supported	Area per person
	Compound Farm	Separate "not bush"	Bush Farm	Total				
Zebilla—								
I. Mbila ...	1.58	–	6.37	7.95	1	8.18	4	2.04
II. Abila ...	4.62	–	9.62	14.24	6	2.4	22	.65
III. Agbanbila	4.26	–	4.30	8.56	4	2.16	9	.96
IV. Akobari ...	14.70	5.94	3.76	24.40	8	4.31	17	1.52
V. Aroko ...	4.22	3.23	5.71	13.16	4	3.30	15	.88
Totals ...	29.38	9.17	29.76	68.31	21	–	67	–
Means ...	5.88	1.83	5.95	13.66	4.2	3.25	13.4	1.02

241
●311
162

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

APPENDIX II—TABLE 4.

Summary of Tables 1—3 giving totals and means for 54 compounds surveyed at ten centres in North Mamprusi. (Allowance has been made in areas for land occupied by buildings or waste land. "Persons supported" includes adults and children, except babes in arms.)

District and Centre of Record	No. of Compound	Area farmed in acres				Total Number men farming	Area per man	Total Number persons supported	Area per person	Compound Means			Persons supported per man
		Compound Farm	Farm away *not* bush	Bush Farms	Total Area					Area farmed	Men farming	Persons supported	
Zuarungu Area—													
Bongo ...	6	15.47	15.70	—	31.17	18	1.73	60	.51	5.19	3	10	3.3
Nangodi ...	5	27.56	1.75	10.69	40.00	20	2.00	84	.48	8.00	4	16.8	4.2
Sambruno ...	5	26.45	9.24	—	35.69	20	1.78	52	.65	7.14	4	10.4	2.6
Tongo ...	5	20.39	9.19	21.69	51.27	23	2.23	95	.54	10.25	4.6	19	4.1
Zuarungu ...	8	34.24	4.75	2.05	41.04	17	2.44	75	.55	5.13	2.1	9.4	4.4
Navrongo Area—													
Chana ...	6	54.33	1.41	—	55.74	16	3.48	49	1.14	9.29	2.6	8.1	3.1
Kologo ...	6	29.75	5.09	29.97	64.81	16	4.05	83	.78	10.80	2.6	12.9	4.9
Navrongo ...	2	8.90	6.56	—	15.46	9	1.74	33	.47	7.73	4.5	16.5	3.6
Wiaga ...	6	17.53	10.06	—	27.59	13	2.12	52	.53	4.59	2.1	8.6	4.1
Kusasi Area—													
Zebilla ...	5	29.38	9.17	29.76	68.31	21	3.25	67	1.02	13.66	4.2	13.4	3.2
Totals ...	54	264.00	72.92	94.16	431.08	173	—	650	—	—	—	—	—
Means ...	—	4.89	1.35	1.74	7.98	3.2	2.49	12	.66	7.98	3.2	12	3.7
		61%	17%	22%									

7:Lynn G-5 (1932-1936) 1937 FE11 Tallensi FE11

241
311

Summary of Cropping at 10 Centres of Record in

District :	Zuarungu Area (1932)					
Centre of Record :	Bongo	Nangodi	Sambreno	Tongo	Zuarungu	Tots 29 comp
No. of compounds recorded :	6	5	5	5	8	acres
Cereals— Early millet Late millet Groundcrops*	6.90 (1.71)	7.44 (1.28)	1.04 (.62)	11.91 (6.79)	18.99 (4.19)	46.28 (14.59)
Early millet Guinea corn Groundcrops	9.79 (2.47)	9.80 (1.46)	6.35 (.81)	4.44 (2.89)	5.90 (.72)	36.28 (8.35)
Early millet Late millet Guinea corn Groundcrops	2.98 (1.06)	–	13.15 (6.68)	–	5.32 (1.90)	21.45 (9.64)
Late millet Groundnuts	2.04	5.42	3.81	2.53	2.25	16.05
Late millet Groundcrops	–	.84	.63	19.03	3.23	23.73
Guinea corn Groundcrops	5.69 (1.10)	15.41	1.15 (.83)	11.98	1.22	35.45 (1.93)
Late millet Guinea corn Groundcrops	–	–	2.05	.98	.65	3.68
Rice	–	–	.58	–	.01	.59
Maize	–	–	–	.08 (.02)	.02	.10 (.02)
Legumes— Groundnuts	3.70	.75	3.35	–	2.17	9.97
Bambarra beans	–	.14	.14	–	–	.28
Groundnuts Bambarra beans	–	–	3.17	–	.74	3.91
Kirstingrella geocarpa	–	.09	.09	.11	–	.29
Root Crops— Coleus potatoes	–	–	–	–	.32	.32
Sweet potatoes	–	–	.02	.21	.22	.45
Miscellaneous— Tobacco	–	.11	.02	–	–	.13
Okra	.07	–	–	–	–	.07
Hibiscus cannabinus	–	–	.14	–	–	.14
Total Cereals (.....)	27.40 (6.34)	38.91 (2.74)	28.76 (8.94)	50.95 (9.70)	37.59 (6.81)	183.61 (34.53)
Percentage	88	97	80	99	91	–
Total Legumes Percentage	3.70 12	.98 2	6.75 19	.11 –	2.91 7	14.45 –
Total Roots Percentage	– –	– –	.02 –	.21 –	.54 1	.77 –
Total Miscellaneous... Percentage	.07 –	.11 1	.16 –	– –	– –	.34 –
Total Area cultivated	31.17	40.00	35.69	51.27	41.04	199.17

*Ground crops — sari and cowpeas.

[p. 70A-i]

APPENDIX II—TABLE 5.

tres of Record in North Mamprusi. (All areas are given in acres. Figur

241
311

(1932)			Navrongo Area (1934 and 1935)						1
Zuarungu	Total 29 compounds		Chana	Kologo	Navrongo	Wiaga	Total 20 compounds		
6	acres	%	6	6	2	6	acres	%	
18.99 (4.19)	46.28 (14.59)	23	1.62	5.01	–	.31	6.94	4.2	
5.90 (.72)	38.28 (8.35)	18	4.27 (3.29)	9.93	.73	4.40	19.33 (3.29)	11.8	
5.32 (1.90)	21.45 (9.64)	10	16.83	12.17 (2.93)	7.08 (4.05)	19.20	55.28 (6.98)	33.8	
2.25	16.05	8	1.93	1.31	–	–	3.24	1.9	
3.23	23.73	11	5.27	16.63	3.26	.26	25.42	15.3	
1.22	35.45 (1.93)	17	7.11	5.20	1.74	–	14.05	8.6	
.65	3.68	1.8	6.82	7.04	.53	.31	14.70	9	
.01	.59	.24	1.25	2.96	.26	–	4.47	2.7	
.02	.10 (.02)	.05	–	–	.05	–	.05	.03	
2.17	9.97	5	1.99	2.91	1.66	1.17	7.73	4.7	
–	.28	.14	–	.56	–	–	.56	.3	
.74	3.91	1.95	8.57	1.09	–	1.78	11.44	7	
–	.29	.14	–	–	–	.16	.16	.09	
.32	.32	.16	.05	–	.15	–	.20	.01	
.22	.45	.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	.13	.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	.07	.03	.03	–	–	–	.03	–	
–	.14	.07	–	–	–	–	–	–	
37.59 (6.81) 91	183.61 (34.53) –	– 92	45.10 (3.29) 81	60.25 (2.93) 93	13.65 (4.05) 88	24.48 89	143.48 (10.27) –	– 87.5	
2.91 7	14.45 –	– 7	10.56 19	4.56 7	1.66 11	3.11 11	19.89 –	12.1 –	
.54 1	.77 –	– .40	.05 –	– –	.15 1	– –	.20 –	.12 –	
– –	.34 –	– .1	.03 –	– –	– –	– –	.03 –	– –	
41.04	199.17	–	55.74	64.61	15.46	27.59	163.60	–	

[p. 70A-ii]

are given in acres. Figures in brackets denote area manured.)

241
311

034 and 1935)			Kusasi Area (1936)		Total, 54 compounds at 10 centres		Type of farm where commonly planted: Compound: Type (I) and Type (II) Bush: Type (III)
Wiaga	Total 20 compounds		Zebilla				
6	acres	%	6 acres	%	acres	%	
.31	6.94	4.2	14.21 (5.97)	20 (9)	67.43 (20.56)	15.6 (4.7)	Compound
4.40	19.33 (3.29)	11.8	12.47 (4.36)	18.2 (6)	68.08 (16.00)	15.8 (3.7)	Compound
19.20	55.28 (6.98)	33.8	–	–	76.73 (16.62)	17.9 (3.8)	Compound
–	3.24	1.9	–	–	19.29	4.6	Compound
.26	25.42	15.3	18.28	26.7	67.43	15.6	Bush and compound
–	14.05	8.6	19.73	28.8	69.23 (1.93)	16 (.45)	Bush and compound
.31	14.70	9	–	–	18.38	4.2	Bush and compound
–	4.47	2.7	.06	–	5.12	1.2	Compound
–	.05	.03	.05 (.05)	– (.06)	.20 (.07)	.04	Compound
1.17	7.73	4.7	2.17	3.1	19.87	4.6	Compound
–	.56	.3	–	–	.84	.2	Compound
1.78	11.44	7	–	–	15.35	3.5	Compound
.16	.16	.09	–	–	.45	.1	Compound
–	.20	.01	1.29	1.8	1.81	.4	Compound
–	–	–	–	–	.45	.1	Compound
–	–	–	–	–	.13	.03	Compound
–	.03	–	–	–	.10	.02	Compound
–	–	–	.05	.07	.19	.04	Compound
24.48 99	143.18 (10.27) –	– 87.5	64.80 (10.38) –	– (15) 94	391.89 (55.18) –	– (12) 91	
3.11 11	19.89 –	12.1 –	2.17 –	– 3.1	36.51 –	– 8.4	
– –	.20 –	.12 –	1.29 –	– 1.8	2.26 –	.5 –	
– –	.03 –	– –	.05 –	.1 –	.42 –	.1 –	
27.59	163.60	–	68.31	–	431.08	–	

[p. 70A-iii]